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The Columbian Balance, AND REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

IT is very convenient for a man to wear boots so large and easy, that he can pull them off without a jack; and the shape of his legs will still not suffer in the public estimation.

The preaching from allegories is proper and useful, but requires skill and care. An excellent preacher took for his text, "I sat down under his shadow with great delight, and his fruit was sweet to my taste." He said in his discourse that the tree was cut down in order that we might come at the fruit. The thought is awfully solemn and important; but if the tree be cut down, where are the *shadow* and the *fruit* in future.

It is a false and dangerous saying that the children of good men are as bad as any. It is only true that when children burst the barriers of a pious education their conduct is commonly more vile, and is more remarked than that of others.

"Falsehood," says one, "flies, and truth comes limping after it." If a lie be believed sometimes only for an hour, it has accomplished its purpose, and there is no further occasion for it.

Every work acquires a propriety and beauty from being done in proper season; and our calling demands our attention as well as the most solemn acts of devotion.

In physic, however useful theory is, there must be a good understanding, long practice, and attentive observation, to constitute the skilful physician. What Job said of his friends is applicable to too many; "Ye are physicians of no value."

Cleaning and whitewashing a house are disagreeable things while doing, but are very comfortable when done. There is danger, however, lest in a study or office, some things be cleaned too much, or swept with the besom of destruction.

An unfaithful servant—a smoky chimney—a stumbling horse—a scolding woman—an aching tooth—an empty purse—an undutiful child—corns on the toes—an incessant talker—hogs that break through enclosures—a dull razor and pimpled face—a butting ram—a bull that gores—musquetoes in a bed-room, are universally allowed to be very bad things.

Many of Lavater's "Aphorisms on Man" are excellent; but some of them are so obscure as to be unintelligible by most readers.

The principal thing which gives one condition in life the superiority to another, is the being able to mind our spiritual concerns with less distraction, and to be more extensively useful in our generation.

One of the most difficult of all things to overcome is prejudice.

Cruelty towards animals ought to be discouraged in boys as much as possible; such as placing a coal on the back of a land-tortoise, to make it set out its head, and creep; putting gaffs on a cock and bringing others not equally armed, to fight with it; and one, a pretty old boy, has been known to make a black bird swallow tobacco which he had chewed, and thus to expire in agonies.

Family instruction and government are of the utmost importance to civil and religious society.

A quack in physic, and indeed in all professions, is a contemptible and hurtful character.

Attempts have been made in different nations, and at different times, to prevent the practice of duelling; but while it is encouraged by those high in office, the expectation is vain. Perhaps society must suffer it, and is benefitted by villains murdering one another. It would be still a more happy riddance, could the survivor be always hanged; or, if he gave a preference to powder and ball, that he could be shot by those who would take sure aim.

Those in places of trust and power owe at least, so much protection to religion as to show respect to it themselves, and to those who profess it. Their example has more influence than that of many others in the common walks of life.

It bespeaks a generous mind to enumerate and praise the merits of a rival.

To say to a person who appears unusually listless and dull in company, What's the matter with you? You are out of spirits, is the way to unfit him still more for conversation.

The saying of Cæsar that "he had rather be the first in a village than the second in Rome," discovered an irregular and unbounded ambition. Though it is laudable to strive to excel, yet he is truly great who desires the company of those greater than himself; and he is truly little who associates only with inferiors and dependants who flatter and caress him.

The rules which critics have given are no doubt useful to writers and speakers; but after all, the essential thing is to follow nature. What is the matter with your left hand, said a celebrated preacher to another, that you hardly ever use it? The answer was, Quintilian has said, *Let the left hand be used sparingly*. "Ah!" replied the former, "Quintilian has spoiled many a speaker."

Men, through blindness and obstinacy, frequently run into the very evils which they wish to avoid.

MENTOR.

Editor's Closet.

The Point settled.

After coquetting, and simpering, and dallying, and hesitating, until his humble sycophants were almost out of patience, our modest president has at length made known his gracious will, and resigned all pretensions to a future presidency. He has not had the goodness to point out, in plain words, who shall be his successor; but he has clearly and pointedly designated (in the clause about age and infirmities) *who is unfit*—viz: Gov. Clinton; and as Mr. Madison will probably be the opposing candidate, it amounts to a nomination of him.

To the Legislature of New-York.

I received, in due season, the address of the legislature of New-York, bearing date the 13th day of March last, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining, as I do, for the legislature of New-York, those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object, to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a subject so interesting as the election of a chief magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shews how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth also requires me to add, that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on; and feeling their physical I ought not to doubt their mental effect; happy if I am the first to perceive and obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

For the approbation which the legislature of New-York has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 10, 1807.

A question has arisen amongst our politicians, whether we are to be *Portugalized* by Bonaparte, or *Copenhagenized* by Great-Britain? or whether, if we comply with the first, we shall not be compelled to submit to the latter?

"Line upon line."

Let the busy mortals who are running about streets, swearing that "*Crowell's paper lies*" about our affairs with France, read the following article, and keep their peace:—

From the Alex. Advertiser of Dec. 17.

"Dr. Bullus, surgeon of the Chesapeake, arrived at Washington yesterday from France, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, our minister at that court—he reports that in a conversation between the emperor Napoleon and Mr. Armstrong, which took place *in his presence*, the emperor remarked *that any country in which a British minister was permitted to reside, would be considered the enemy of France.*"

Let us now see (says the E. P.) if Mr. Jefferson will dare to receive Mr. Rose.

A little better.

A bill has passed the H. R. appropriating one million of dollars for fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. S. The debates are said to have been the most animated that were ever heard in the house; and that the members from this state, acquitted themselves with great credit. Well may they exclaim,

"If Rome falls, we are innocent."

On the 14th inst. in the H. R. of the U. S. Mr. Quincey presented 22 memorials, signed by *nine hundred* merchants of Boston, praying that the non-importation act may either be modified, amended or repealed.——Mr. Rhea, and a few other jacobins, spoke against their reference; but to no purpose. They were referred to the committee of the whole.—After this, Mr. Milner again attempted to have the Philadelphia memorials referred. But jacobinism, in this case, prevailed; and the motion was lost.—In the course of the debate on this motion, Mr. Milner asserted that "the merchants of Philadelphia had at present nearly eight millions of dollars worth of property afloat in the India trade, a great part of which would probably be implicated under the operation of the non-importation law as it now stood."—Yet this fact could not obtain for this injured class of citizens, even a hearing of their petitions.——The time is fast approaching when sad experience will teach our farmers, that their interest is so closely connected with that of the merchants, that they must decline or prosper together. If the present policy is pursued yet a little longer, *ten bushels of wheat* will not purchase *one bushel of salt*.

In a late debate in the house of representatives of the United States, on a motion for authorising the president to cause blocks to be sunk in the Narrows, New-York—

Mr. Masters (of N. Y.) said, if the amendment of the gentleman from N. Carolina, (Mr. Blount) had for its object to authorize the President to dam up Hudson river by sinking blocks, he trusted the good sense of the committee would reject such a preposterous proposition. The injurious consequences of such an experimental measure to the city of New-York and the state at large, would be beyond calculation. It would in all human probability inundate, in high freshes, a considerable part of the town; and in low water in the summer season, so prevent the influx of water as to cause the tide to recede more than thirty miles, and ruin a number of most flourishing towns one hundred and seventy miles up the river. The effects would be ruinous to one of the finest rivers in the world. It was a fact well known that sinking the piers of Wesminster bridge in the river Thames caused the tide to recede in that river upwards of seven miles; taking the same data for calculation, and the tide in Hudson river would recede more than fifty miles. This, said Mr. M. is a visionary scheme to evade the real object of defence, and to introduce false notions of economy. Whenever we attempt to make appropriations for permanent forts and batteries, expence and economy are brought forward as an objection. The objects of necessary defence and a prudent well regulated economy can be easily reconciled; but your plausible and popular sound of economy, which is always a sweeping argument when this and similar measures are under consideration, is like a fine net, which is intended to catch every thing, both great and small. It may serve for a fine fancy to fill up a speech with; but will not answer for fortifications. It will endanger the nation by keeping us defenceless and weak, tempt success and invite the destruction of our seaport towns. Where then will be your economy?

It will be more for the advantage of New-York not to have any appropriation; even to have the city laid under contribution, rather than have their harbor destroyed. The disadvantage of natural obstruction, by sand bars in many rivers and harbors, both in Europe and America, are so obvious to the most common capacity, as to be conclusive against making artificial ones. What is called a good harbour? Is it not depth of water to admit the free passage of a ship of any size, with good anchoring ground and land locked. N. York has every natural advantage, which it is our duty to protect, and not destroy. How often have the citizens of New-York, humbled themselves by petitions, and how often have they drooped and hung their heads with disappointment. Shall we now tell them that the general government has concluded to defend them by making a dam across the channel. For God's sake, let us lay aside these doctrines and chimerical schemes, and adopt some rational system, and persevere in it. It is of the most essential concern to that city; it is a measure of the highest importance to the nation. Some gentlemen say, N. York cannot be fortified, from its situation. I have been informed by those who are venerated for their age, men venerated for their talents, and military skill, men almost adored and venerated for their military and political services, that New-York is capable of being defended against the attack of the most powerful force, by forts and batteries aided by block-

ships, and ships of war. Tell us then candidly and plainly will you protect and defend us, or will you not?

Mr. Cook said he lived in a port in which there was sufficient depth of water for any British man of war, and he thought he should feel as indignant at any proposition for destroying the harbor as the gentleman from N. York. He hoped the feelings of other gentlemen in the house would be in unison with his. If they were arrived at such a point of degradation, that in case of attack, they must retreat to or beyond the mountains, and if instead of defending they must abandon the coast to its fate, they had better adopt this measure, and block up their ports altogether. After such a proposition as this he should not be surprised at any one which could be made; it appeared to him that the spirit of our forefathers was departing the country. He was alarmed when he heard such a proposition as this, and he hoped there would be sufficient magnanimity in the house to give the amendment a decided negative.

Lest we should be accused of partiality in giving the speeches of Messrs. Gardenier and Masters, to the exclusion of those of the other members from this state, we now copy the following extract from Mr. (or, we should say, *General*) Thomas's speech, on blocking up the harbor of New-York:—

"It was a truth, Mr. T. said, that the *corporation* of the city of New-York had recommended that mode of defence, (by obstruction) and the persons composing that body ought certainly to be supposed to be more competent judges of the best mode of defending that city, or at least they were better able to judge whether this mode of shallowing the channel, so as not to admit large ships of war to approach the city, would materially injure the commerce of that place, *than any other class of citizens*; they were certainly more immediately interested *than any other*."

The following resolution was lately laid on the table of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Leib: and the editor of the Evening Post says, it is just such a resolution as he should expect from just such a man as the mover of it:—

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the senators of this state in congress, be instructed, and the representatives be requested to have the constitution of the United States so amended, as to render the judges of the courts of the United States responsible, by a provision that they shall hold their offices for a term of years; that they shall be removable by the president of the United States, on an address of the two branches of the federal legislature, and that on an arraignment for high crimes and misdemeanors, a majority of the senate shall be competent to a conviction."

Brisk Trade for Dull Times.

In the short period of thirteen days, 350 counterfeit bills, amounting to $1703, were offered at one house in Boston. Amongst them were very few imitations of Mr. Fairman's beautiful *copper-plates*; but great numbers of imitations and alterations of Mr. Perkins' *Infallible Stereotype plates!*

Counterfeiters.

At a late court of enquiry, holden at Rutland, Vermont, six persons were ordered to find bail, or stand committed to take their trials for counterfeiting. They were men who had hitherto been considered as respectable and useful members of society.

Fair Warning.

I shall hereafter make it a rule to decline an *exchange* with papers in which I find articles *filched* from the Balance. If editors will condescend to copy from my paper, they ought in justice, to give credit.

Selected.

From the Philadelphia Register.

The reductio ad absurdum.

A Cabinet-dilemma.—Will the impartial Mr. Jefferson, and the accomplished statesmen of his cabinet, have the goodness to explain to the people of the United States, for whose interests they evince so much concern, and for whose opinions they profess so much veneration, how they propose to extricate themselves, and the country, which is of much greater importance, from the following difficulty?

A British seaman deserts from a British ship of war, and enlists in the service of the United States;—he is demanded by the British minister, and the government of the United States refuse to deliver him up—A French seaman deserts from a French ship of war, and enlists in the service of the United States—he afterwards deserts to the French, of whom he is demanded—but they refuse to deliver him up—he is known to be on board a boat belonging to a Fench national ship of war.—The American commanding officer orders a boat to be manned, to go in pursuit of the French boat, to persuade if possible, the officer commanding that boat, to come on board his ship—BUT AT ALL EVENTS TO BRING BACK THE DESERTER. The American boat overtakes the French boat—the French officer consents to repair to the American flag-ship—*thereby avoiding a compulsory execution of the order* "AT ALL EVENTS TO BRING BACK THE DESERTER," who is taken on board the American commodore's ship and there detained, until the pleasure of the government is made known.

If Mr. Jefferson DISAVOWS the conduct of his officer, on this occasion, and orders the French deserter to be delivered up, on what ground did he refuse to deliver up the British deserter? If he AVOWS it and detains him, what becomes of the complaint against the British for similar conduct? And how will the President and his Cabinet, justify themselves for involving the American people in all the calamities of a desolating War, undertaken for the very reasons, which they themselves declare, by their own practice, to be strictly correct on the part of Great-Britain?

Beware of the issue—for all the sorcery of intrigue and partiality, can no longer avail against the dearest interests of the country, the conclusions of reason, and the conviction of truth.

From the Philadelphia Register.

Did not circumstances much more grave in their aspects, and serious in their issue than the official documents, which we this day publish, announce the alarming situation of our country, as being on the brink of war, we should be disposed to consider the reports to Congress from the NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS, as idle tales, or fabrications intended for national ridicule—Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Navy, in contemplation of a war with England, who has nearly 1000 ships in commission, gravely reports to Congress that *it will require three months of GOOD WEATHER to place three of our frigates in a state of repair!!!*—And Mr. Dearbon, the Secretary of War, as gravely reports, for we must believe that they are both serious, that, of the whole regular military force of the United States, amounting to *about* 2000 *privates, every 12th man is a MUSICIAN.* What *confidence inspiring* expositions of our force! what *charming* notions of war!

O! how we shall move, in measured steps to the animating notes of martial music, where every 12th man is a Piper!

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THE broad ridicule, which the Reports to Congress, by their *Sageships*, the Secretaries of the War and Navy departments, have shed on the bluster of War, appears to have affected even the Commander in Chief. —The exposition of the state of our Navy Department, where the Secretary, on the eve of War, and after six months preparation, since the attack on the *Chesapeake*, says, that it would still require three months of *good weather* to place *Three* Frigates in a state of repair!—And the exhibition, by Secretary Dearborn, of 2000 soldiers, every twelfth man *armed en-flute*, have been too much for the tender nerves of "*The Greatest Man in America*," who has formally declared, that he relinquishes the idea of being again a Candidate for the Presidency.

We have heard of a man setting fire to a house, and running off by the blaze.—*Ibid.*

From the Boston Centinel.

The great, the important questions must soon be decided. *Whether the United States will encounter all the horrors of war, to ATTEMPT to make American merchant ships an asylum for the English, Scotch, and Irish runaway seamen, and marines?* And whether, to give protection to such foreigners, who are taking the bread from the mouths of native born Americans, the American seamen, now navigating distant seas, shall be liable to all the calamities of war—to capture, imprisonment and confiscation of their hard earnings.

The English papers say, there are five English, Irish and Scotch seamen in the American service, to one American in the British employ.

Political.

FOR THE BALANCE.

On war with Great-Britain.

WAR, under any circumstances, is one of the worst evils, that can befal a nation; to the United States, in particular, which are but just emerging from a state of infancy, as an independent power, a war, in which they would have to contend with the navy of Great-Britain, situated as we now are, is seriously to be deprecated. Our extensive commerce, without convoy, without protection, would fall a rich and easy prey to the exulting enemy. Our seaport towns, weakly fortified, and as destitute of naval defence, stand exposed to the merciless fire of an adversary. That part of our small navy, now at a distance from home, would fall before the superior force of the enemy, and thus become useful to her, against that trade which it was designed to protect.

Perhaps no other event promises so great immediate profit to the government of England, at the present time, as a sudden war with this country. The amount of American property now floating on the high seas, is immense. Unprotected by convoy, in the event of war, a great part of this must inevitably fall into the hands of her numerous cruisers; and when we add also the amount of property now in England, belonging to citizens of the United States, (which is supposed to exceed that of the English in this country) together with what must flow to her from other sources, it is evident, Great-Britain will have secured to herself, within a short time, sufficient to indemnify her for whatever immediate injury she may sustain; after which, a compliance with our demands, would ward off the effect of America's chief weapon, the prohibiting all commercial intercourse, while the force of theirs had been fully felt.

The slight fortifications of such of our seaport towns as are at all defended, could but feebly resist a determined enemy.—These marts of the wealth of America, present an inviting prospect to the British admiral. Their ware-houses, filled with merchandize—their overflowing banks and crowded harbors, would easily convince him of their ability to afford large contributions; and once convinced of this, we might rest assured his demands would not be the most moderate, nor (if these were not complied with) his thundering cannon the least effectual in battering down our most flourishing cities, and cementing the mass of ruin with the blood of their inhabitants. Instead of landing an army in this country, and thus attacking us in the strongest point, it is more rational to suppose G. Britain will adopt other modes of injuring, less dangerous to herself. We have the strongest reason to suppose, that, connected with the English, would be an Indian war, than which scarce any thing could be more terrible to those who come within its reach. Numerous hordes of savages, to whom slaughter is pastime, and whose glory consists in the successful and indiscriminate use of the tomahawk and scalping knife, stirred up no doubt by the hereditary enemies of America, already hover an our frontiers, arrayed in a hostile and threatening manner, apparently waiting the signal from their unprincipled instigators, to commence a diabolical work of carnage and dessolation.

The United States are now in a flourishing condition. A spirit of improvement prevades the union, which, if suffered to proceed unmolested, bids fair to place us in a situation independent of all others, and to leave this country without a rival. Enjoying benificent laws, which secure to all the fruits of their industry, each citizen is encouraged to contribute toward the improvement of his native soil. Thus according in their endeavors, the exertions of every individual tend to the good of the whole community. New towns are rising around us on every side. Villages transformed into busy cities; and the barren wilderness to fruitful fields. The sovereign Oak, the only monarch here, as if acknowledging the superiority of true liberty, yields to her favorite sons its power and kingdom. Over a vast extent of country, which, but a few years since, presented nothing to change a continued scene of woods and forests, but the wigwam of the lurking savage, the astonished beholder sees populous towns and cities rising in quick succession, while the teeming earth, loaded with the fruits of harvest, presents a prospect that at once beautifies the face of nature, and cheeringly assures to the peaceful husbandman a rich reward for his labor. Turnpike roads in abundance facilitate communication throughout the country, and afford to our farmers an expeditious conveyance of their produce to the respective seaport towns, from whence our numberless vessels enable us to supply the wants of other nations, and receive in return those articles necessary for home consumption; articles now necessary; but which, it is confidently hoped, the enterprize of our citizens, continuing the work already begun, will yet enable us to provide without recurrence to foreign markets.

Wholly occupied in the enjoyment of these our distinguished blessings, the securing them against external foes has been neglected. More attention having been paid to amassing wealth, than to providing sufficient means for defending it against an enemy, should war now take place, it might justly be said we have only prepared a harvest for the reapers. That the sons of Columbia, while boasting their freedom, have labored for Englishmen to reap the fruits of their industry.

We have now an overflowing treasury, which, if properly applied, will enable us in a few years to extinguish our national debt, and provide for such improvements as are yet necessary. Let us be engaged in war, in our present situation, and at the end of these few years what will be the probable situation of this country? Its commerce taken or destroyed. Many of its most flourishing towns in ashes. Thousnds of its citizens in an untimely grave. The progress of improvement severely checked, former labors being rendered abortive, it would require a long time of profound peace, ere America could arrive to the flourishing condition in which she now is.

In case of war, a question very naturally arises to the reflecting minds, How is Government to be supported? Deprived of its usual resource, when at the same time it is loudly called upon by new and imperious demands, some new expedient must be devised for its relief. Internal taxes will here present as a remedy. When "the farmer's produce is rotting on his hands," how are these taxes to be paid? Nor is this all. Government, partaking of the embarrassment of individuals, will find it necessary to continue these taxes in a much heavier degree than usual, long after hostilities have ceased, at which time our national debt, if not increased, will be found difficult to redeem as heretofore. Thus are serious obstacles to be laid in the way of our future progressions, and instead of the new improvements of which we are calculating shortly to reap the benefit, we must in the event of war not only be content to resign these, but also the real enjoyment of many now extant.

If, on the contrary, war should not take place, the late outrages might be classed among our greatest blessings. They have roused us to a sense of our situation. They have shewn to the American people, the necessity of providing an ample defence; and should the spirit of patriotism which now pervades the Union, cause in effect and reality the adopting that advice of our immortal Washington, which charged us to prepare for war in order to preserve peace, foreign aggressors will have gained the warm thanks of every true American.

Our commerce would not then become the sport of every petty pirate; nor the welfare of America be left dependent upon so precarious a tenure as the interested cabinet policy of other nations. America would no longer be insulted with impunity, nor stung with the idea that their rights cannot be asserted without placing in jeopardy the best interests of the nation.

We are told, that now is the time for the United States to make a stand, and, siezing the moment when the arm of the Almighty appears to be raised against G. Britain, compel her to comply with our demands and make amends for the many injuries we have sustained. True it is, Great-Britain in her present situation, could illy support a lengthy war with this country. But what assurance have we that Great-Britain will continue the war to such a length as would be dangerous to herself? Would she not endeavor to negotiate a peace, after America had suffered almost to the extent all the injury G. Britain could do to her? It needs no very long time for our commerce to be annihilated, and our seaports destroyed. A fleet is now on our coast, only waiting the signal of war to commence the work of destruction. For even should the war continue, will the ruin of Great-Britain make amends to us for the extensive sufferings, not to say ruin of our own country? Small consolation, that with us others are injured.

Let those who say this is a favorable season for America to go to war with Great-Britain, bring home their wandering eyes from the bloody fields of Europe, and fix them on the situation of their own country. Look at our harbors, at our shipping, at the dreadful situation of our frontier inhabi-

tants, surrounded by cruel and bloody savages. Examine the situation of America throughout, and compare that with its probable situation, after a few year's war, and let such restrain their ardour, at least until we are placed in some situation to defend ourselves.

We shall perhaps obtain as one end of war the establishment of a principle, that our flag shall protect all seamen. Will not this, in the event prove more injurious than beneficial, by filling our vessels with foreigners to the exclusion of our own seamen. Reason warrants this conclusion.

Notwithstanding all the evils, ready to fall upon them. Notwithstanding the fearful odds they have to encounter, the citizens of the United States, animated by that spirit which led their forefathers to assert their rights and claim independence, evince by their zeal and patriotism, that they are prepared to encounter all, and hazard all, rather than submit to aggression; and though death has deprived us of the wisdom and bravery of a Washington, with many other heroes of the revolution, and though an untimely grave holds the remains of the departed Hamilton, liberty can still find heroes to lend her sons to victory or death. Yet let none wish for war until they have weighed well the consequences; and if possible, let the threatened evil be averted from us.

O.

Miscellany.

From the Evening Post.

Griffin's Speech.—Mr. Gould has published a history of the trial of *Livingston* v. *Cheetham* for a libel, which we lately mentioned as reported by Mr. Sampson. This trial owes its principal value and interest to the speech of George Griffin, one of the counsel for the plaintiff. The impression left by the immediate perusal of such a speech, might very naturally lead one to speak, with perhaps, too much warmth of its merits; but against this we think we are guarded, when we declare that as a specimen of brilliant and beautiful *declamation*, (bating a little exuberance) we have seen nothing from the American bar to equal it nor from those of England or Ireland to surpass it. Passages may be produced from the speeches of Erskine and especially Curran, superior to any single passage of this, but taken as a whole, we are willing to abide by the opinion we have expressed. In order to gratify our readers we make one or two copious extracts.

"Yes, gentleman, the defendant has forced the press to become the disturber of domestic quiet—the assassin of private reputation. Our press, gentlemen, was destined for other purposes. It was destined not to violate, but to protect the sanctity of private right. It was kindly ordained by a beneficient providence to inform, expand and dignify the public mind. It was ordained to be the watchful guardian, the undaunted champion of liberty: not that syren word liberty, which is sometimes used as an *igni fatuus* to allure mankind through the mire and swamps and mountains and precipices of revolution;—but that liberty which spreads the banners of its protection over man in the walks of private life, and gives him the proud consciousness of security in the enjoyment of property, person and character. It is for these high purposes that our press was ordained; but the defendant has rendered it the degraded vehicle of foul defamation. Of this I complain, not merely as counsel for the plaintiff, but as the humble advocate of my country. This is a crime against liberty herself. It is corrupting her centinel: it is debauching her vestal. There was a time when the press of our country had an exalted character;—when at the call of the press the American pulse beat high—when the press was capable of stirring the best blood in American veins——of rousing a nation to glorious enthusiasm——of calling from the plough the ploughman, from the closet the scholar, from the haunts of conviviality the man of pleasure, to fight with a Washington and a Hamilton the immortal battles of American Independence. Why had the press this resistless influence? Because it was then the vehicle of truth. *It is published in the newspaper* was a short exclamation sufficient to silence the cavils of the casuist, and remove the doubts of the sceptic. But now our press has lost its character for veracity. The demon of party has forced it to become a prostitute in the service of licentiousnes. It requires the avenging arm of a jury to redeem it from its degredation and restore it to its pristine utility and grandeur.

In this attack on the character of the plaintiff, we are constrained to admit that the defendant has been but too successful. When so much is said, something will be believed. Constant attrition wears away the solid rock. But character, gentlemen, is not made of rock. It is at once the most valuable the most delicate of all human possessions:—it is tarnished even by too much handling:—"the winds of heaven may not visit it too roughly." The plaintiff has been *written down*. Any man in society may be *written down*. No man is proof against the artillery of the press. But has it come to this? Shall the press of our country be indeed converted into a tremendous engine for *writing down* character? Why, gentlemen, if it is to be thus prostituted, instead of being a blessing, it would be a scourge. Instead of rendering national thanksgiving for its institution, our country ought to be on bended knees in fervent supplication for its abolition. For it would be a scourge, compared with which, the inquistorial wheel and revolutionary guillotine would be instruments of mercy."

"I am one of those who believe that the heart of the wilful and the deliberate libeller is blacker than that of the high-way robber, or his who commits the crime of midnight arson. The man who plunders on the high-way, may have the semblance of an apology for what he does. An affectionate wife may demand subsistence;—a circle of helpless children raise to him the supplicating hand for food. He may be driven to the desperate act by the high mandate of imperative necessity.

The mild features of the husband and the father may intermingle with those of the robber and soften the roughness of the shade. But the robber of character plunders that which "not enriches him," though it makes his neighbor "poor indeed."—The man who at the midnight hour consumes his neighbors dwelling, does him an injury which perhaps is not irreparable. Industry may rear another habitation. The storm may indeed descend upon him until charity opens a neighboring door: the rude wind of heaven may whistle around his uncovered family. But he looks forward to better days:—he has yet an hook left to hang a hope on. No such consolation cheer the heart of him whose character has been torn from him. If innocent, he may look, like Anaxagoras, to the Heavens; but he must be constrained to feel that this world is to him a wilderness. For whither shall he go? Shall he dedicate himself to the service of his country? But will his country receive him? Will she employ in her councils, or in her armies, the man at whom the "slow and moving finger of scorn" is pointed? Shall he betake himself to the fire-side? The story of his disgrace will enter his own doors before him. And can he bear, think you, can he bear the sympathising agonies of a distressed wife? Can he endure the formidable presence of scrutinizing, sneering domestics? Will his children receive instruction from the lips of a disgraced father? Gentlemen, I am not ranging on fairy ground. I am telling the plain story of my client's wrongs. By the ruthless hand of malice his character has been wantonly massacred;—and he how appears before a jury of his country for redress. Will you deny him this redress?—Is character valuable? On this point I will not insult you with argument. There are certain things, to argue which is treason against nature. The author of our being did not intend to leave this point afloat at the mercy of opinion, but with his own hand has he kindly planted in the soul of man an instinctive *love of character*. This high sentiment has no affinity to pride. It is the ennobling quality of the soul: and if we have hitherto been elevated above the ranks of surrounding creation, human nature owes its elevation to the *love of character*. It is the *love of character* for which the poet has sung, the philosopher toiled, the hero bled. It is the *love of character*, which wrought miracles in ancient Greece:—the *love of character* is the eagle on which Rome rose to empire. And it is the *love of character* animating the bosom of her sons, on which America must depend in those approaching crises that may "try men's souls." Will a jury weaken this our nation's hope? Will they, by their verdict, pronounce to the youth of our country, that character is scarce worth possessing?

"If these considerations are disregarded, let the jury respect at least the public peace. Let them not drive the defamed to madness; let them not compel him to become the avenger of his own wrongs—to seize with his own hand the sword of justice. I wish to be understood: I allude not to this particular case, but speak in general terms. We read of that philosophy which can smile over the destruction of property—of that religion which enables

its possessor to extend the benign look of forgiveness and complacency to his murderers. But it is not in the soul of man to bear the laceration of slander. The philosophy which could bear it, we should despise. The religion which could bear it, we should not despise—but we should be constrained to say that "its kingdom was not of this world." Man when calumniated will have redress:—he ought to have redress. And if when he enters the temple of justice, and spreads before a jury his bleeding character, they insult him with mere nominal damages; if they stamp on the record the tormenting declaration that his character is worth little or nothing;—he will not again enter the sanctuary of justice for redress. When injuried, he will not go there to be insulted. He will resort to surer means of satisfaction. He will resort to what are called *honourable* means;—or to assault and battery:—or to the destruction of property;—or to the midnight dagger."

These are indiscriminate specimens; the remainder is equally eloquent.

Hudson, *December 29.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The French ship Patriot, of 84 guns, has made her escape from Hampton Roads.

St. Bartholomews is taken by the French. They met with very little resistance.

Mr. Monroe and family arrived at Norfolk on the 13th inst. in the ship Augusta, 28 days from Portsmouth; and met with a very flattering reception from the civil and military authorities, as well as private citizens. It is stated in the N. Y. E. Post, on the authority of a letter from Norfolk, "that such was the confidence with which the British ministry looked forward to a speedy and amicable settlement with this country, that the vessels carrying special licences were assured of protection and respect during their voyages, and have a governmental guarantee, that sixty days shall be allowed thereafter for returning to America." It is also stated, "that Mr. Munroe expressed much surprise at the tone and high irritation discoverable here, as the government and people in England were so averse to a war with us."

The whole of the Danish fleet had arrived in England, before the Augusta sailed.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Washington, dated Dec. 17.

"I was last night informed by one of the heads of Department, that our affairs looked more gloomy *now* than ever. That we should probably have to choose between going to war with England or with France. It being understood that France had put in force the Decree of Nov. 1806, and thus given us as much ground of war against her as we could have against England, even if she persisted in refusing reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake. By the way, however, you may rely upon it that England has proposed to make that reparation, acknowledging the attack on the Chesapeake to be both unauthorised and unjustifiable. I think (but of this I speak as I ought, with doubt,) that the administration will prefer a war with *England!* A few men talk of going to war with both—but the opinion of those have no chance of influencing this house. Every way I turn I see trouble and danger. And I am myself the more distressed when I look around me and see in those who have the confidence of the administration, so little talent, I may say, so little *common sense*. And when I look to the administration itself, I see there nothing to console me. Our administration, in times of quiet, were capable of falling down with the tide. A log is as fit for this as a boat. But they are unequal to times of trouble and difficulty. And I do fear we shall have but too much melancholy evidence of this truth. However, we can bear much before we are totally ruined, and the people may at last be induced to place more confidence in those who are capable of managing their affairs with ability, than in those whose great art consists in flattering and thus deluding the populace."

[*Ev. Post.*]

What are Congress about?—This interesting question is put to us by every person we meet. Would to God we could answer it in a manner honorable to the representative and satisfactory to the constituent. To those who have it in their power to view, through the medium of the newspapers, *what Congress are about*, it is a matter of utter astonishment that there should reign such profound ignorance at Washington of the sentiments of the nation, particularly in the northern states, and still more particularly in our principal seaports. To what can be it owing but the most stupid ignorance, that Congress should persist in carrying into effect the Non-importation law? Or, is it to that blind and subservient attachment to Mr. Jefferson, which has already produced, and still produces evils of a magnitude that will require centuries to remedy? Or to the motive that an Honorable Member was not ashamed to avow in debate, namely, that the act ought to be carried into operation for the purpose of discrediting the predictions of those who had said it would not be enforced?

With what temper the great body of merchants will view the marked disrespect shewn them by the House of Representatives, I know not. Twenty-two memorials from nine hundred merchants at Boston, praying for a repeal or suspension, or at least modification of an injurous law, was pompously pronounced by the member from Tennessee to be "*an invasion of the dignity of the nation!*" On this occasion we perceive that Mr. *Gurdon S. Mumford*, than whom we are positively assured in yesterday's Citizen, "the city of New-York cannot produce a more competent and intelligent merchant, or a man better acquainted with the commercial relations and interests of the United States"! I say, on the debate respecting the Boston Memorials, "our intelligent and competent merchant" Mumford made a speech against even the ordinary and merely decent step of committing the petitions of his brother merchants to a committee.—*E. Post.*

TREATY,

Between Great Britain and America.

The following is the Official Note delivered by his majesty's commissioners, Ld. Holland and Lord Auckland, to the American ministers, previous to the signature of the treaty:

NOTE.

"The undersigned, Henry Richard Vassal, Lord Holland, and William Lord Auckland, Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, have the honor to inform James Monroe, and William Pinckney, Commissioners Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the U. States of America, that they are now ready to proceed to the signature of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation on the articles of which they have mutually agreed.

"But at the same time they have it in command from his Majesty, to call the attention of the Commissioners of the United States to some extraordinary proceedings, which have taken place on the continent of Europe, and to communicate to them officially the sentiments of his majesty's government thereupon.

"The proceedings alluded to, are certain declarations and orders of the French government, issued at Berlin on the 21st of November last.

"In those orders the French government seeks to justify or palliate its own unjust pretensions, by imputing to Great Britain principles which she never professed, and practices which never existed. His majesty is accused of a systematic and general disregard of the law of nations, recognized by civilized States, and more particularly of an unwarrantable extension of the rights of blockade; whereas his majesty may confidently appeal to the world, on his uniform respect for neutral rights, and his general scrupulous adherence to the law of nations, without condescending to contrast his conduct in these particulars, with that of his enemy; and with regard to the only specific charge, it is notorious, that he has never declared any ports in a state of blockade, without allotting to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance into them manifestly dangerous.

"By such allegations, unfounded as they are the enemy attempted to justify his pretensions of confiscating, as lawful prize, all produce of English industry or manufacture, though it be the property of neutrals—of excluding from his harbors every neutral vessel which has touched at any port of his majesty's dominions, though employed in an innocent commerce; and of declaring Great Britain to be in a state of blockade, though his own ports and arsenals are actually blockaded, and he is unable to station any naval force whatever before any port of the United Kingdom.

"Such principles are in themselves extravagant, and repugnant to the law of nations; and the pretensions founded on them, though professedly directed solely against Great Britain, tend to alter the practice of war among civilized nations, and utterly to subvert the rights and independence of neu-

tral powers. The undersigned cannot therefore, believe, that the enemy will ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system. If he should they are confident that the good sense of the American government will perceive the fatal consequence of such pretensions to neutral commerce, and that its spirit and regard to national honor, will prevent its acquiescence in such palpable violation of its rights, and injurious encroachments on its interests.

"If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations should, contrary to all expectation, acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, and to issue orders to his cruizers to adopt towards neutrals any hostile system to which those neutrals shall have submitted from his enemies. The Commissioners of the United States will therefore feel, that at a moment when his majesty and all the neutral nations are threatened with such an extension of the belligerent pretensions of his enemies, he cannot enter into the stipulations of the present treaty without an explanation from the United States of their intentions, or a reservation on the part of his majesty in the case above mentioned, if it should ever occur.

"The Undersigned, considering that the distance of the American government, renders any immediate explanation on this subject impossible, and animated by a desire of forwarding the beneficial work in which they are engaged, are authorized by his majesty to conclude the treaty without delay.

"They proceed to the signature under the full persuation that before the treaty shall be returned from America, with the ratification of the United States, the enemy will either have formally abandoned, or tacitly relinquished, his unjust pretensions, or that the government of the U. States by its conduct or assurances, will have given security to his majesty, that it will not submit to such innovations in the established system of maratime law; and the undersigned have presented this note from an anxious wish, that it should be clearly understood on both sides, that without such abandonment of his pretensions on that part of the enemy, or such assurances, or such conduct on the part of the United States, his majesty will not consider himself bound by the present signature of his Commissioners to ratify the treaty, or precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy whenever they shall occur, and be of such an extraordinary nature as to require extraordinary remedies.

"The undersigned cannot conclude, without expressing their satisfaction at the prospect of accomplishing an object so important to the interests and friendly connections of both nations, and their just sense of the conciliatory dispositions manifested by the Commissioners of the United States, during the whole course of the negociation.

Signed, "VASSALL HOLLAND,
Dec. 31, 1806. "AUCKLAND.

"JAMES MONROE, &c. &c.
"WILLIAM PINCKNEY, &c. &c.

LATEST.

The Sunday evening's mail furnishes us with the following articles, which we hasten to lay before our readers:—

From the Evening Post.

HIGHLY INTERESTING,

To men of all parties and politics.

"*Washington, Dec. 19th*, 1807.

"DEAR SIR,

Yesterday we received a message from the president of a confidential nature. We immediately closed our doors, and they are still closed. Of course I am not permitted to imform you either what the president has communicated to us, or what we have done in consequence of it. But I may be permitted to tell you we are doing *no good*. I fear we are about to plunge the nation into the most dreadful calamities—unnecessarily and wantonly——I am now more than ever persuaded that there is but too much FRENCH INFLUENCE. And it is well that those who succumb to it, should act *in secret*. This is the reason, and I pledge myself to you, almost the only reason why we sit with *closed doors*. Our deliberations no more require secrecy at this moment, than they did when we were debating on the subject of fortifications. Nay, sir, we are in my opinion, violating the great rights of the people, by sitting at this moment with closed doors. I cannot express to you in terms sufficiently strong, my abhorrence of *what* we are doing, and the *manner* in which we are doing it."

From the N. Intelligencer, Extra. Dec. 22.

Congress, this day, passed the following act. Having received the sanction of the President so late as 2 P. M. we can only further add that it passed in consequence of a message from the President; in the Senate—Yeas 22—Nays 6; and in the House of Representative, Yeas 82—Nays, 44.

AN Act laying an Embargo on all Ships and Vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That an embargo be and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels under the immediate direction of the President of the United States: and that the President be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered, or sea-letter vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one port of the United States to another within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the Collector of the district from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares and merchandize shall be relanded in some port of the United States, dangers of the seas excepted: which bond, and also a certificate from the Collector where the same may be relanded, shall by the Collectors respectively be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this act.

This measure will prove extremely ruinous to our *commercial* and, consequently, our *agricultural* interests; and even considered as a war measure, it is altogether inefficient.

☞ *WILLIAM JOHNSON, who left England about the year* 1791, *as a private in the Royal Artillery, if living, is about* 41 *years of age, dark complexion and about six feet high, is informed that I have received information from his friends that a large estate is devolved to him.*

BRADLEY BARLOW.

Fairfield, Vt. Dec. 10, 1807.

N. B. If said Johnson is dead and left children, for further information apply to B. B.

To Correspondents.

"Mary" must excuse me. No editor would do more to please a fair correspondent; but she is too severe upon LEANDER. However "hopping" or "silly" his verses may be, he does not deserve such treatment from "*Cupid's toast.*"

The communication inserted in this paper, on the subject of war with Great-Britain, does not contain *our* sentiments precisely. We can conceive something worse than *war*—we mean *disgrace*.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. DAVID ROGERS, to Miss EMMA-ANN ALLEN, daughter of Mr. Squire Allen.

On Saturday evening, Mr. NATHANIEL JENKS, to Miss MARY TOLL.

On Sunday last, Mr. HENRY P. SKINNER, to Miss MARY BURKE.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city, on Friday, the 25th inst. Miss ANN POWELL, aged 18 years—daughter of Mr. John Powell.

At his seat, at the head of Lake Ontario, on the 24th ult. Capt. JOSEPH BRANT, a celebrated Indian chief.

Wreath.

From the Emerald.

DECEMBER.

LAST of the months severest of them all,
Woe to the regions where thy terrors fall!
Hail to thy tempests, which the deep deform,
Thrice hail thy ruthless hurricane and storm!
Now Eolus send forth thy mightiest blast,
By land to rock the spire, by sea the mast;
Let earth and ocean feel thy potent sway,
And give thy winds their full impetuous way:
For lo, the fiery horses of the sun
Thro' the twelve signs their rapid course have run!
Rough blows the north wind near Arcturus' star,
And sweeps, unreign'd, across the polar bar;
On the world's confines, where the sea-bears prowl.
And Greenland whales like moving islands roll.
Thence thro' the skies, on broom are seen to ride,
The Lapland wizzard, and his hellish bride;
There on a sledge, the rein-deer draws the swain,
To meet his mistress on the frost-bound plain.
Have mercy, winter!—for we own thy power,
Thy flooding deluge, and thy drenching shower;
Tho' frowns tempestuous mark thy visage wan,
Yet spare some pity to the toil of man,
And, tho' the floods thy adamantine chain,
Submissive wear—yet spare the treasur'd grain.
The peasants to thy mercy now resign
The infant seed—their hope and future mine.
Not always Phœbus bends his vengeful bow,
Oft in mid-winter placid breezes blow.
Oft tinctur'd with the bluest transmarine,
The fretted canopy of heaven is seen;
Girdent with argent lamps, the full orb'd moon,
In mild December emulates the noon;
Tho' short the respite, if the saphire blue,
Stains the bright lustre with a sombrous hue;
Then a black wreck of clouds is seen to fly,
In broken shatters thro' the frighted sky:
But if fleet Eurus scour the vaulted plain,
Then all the stars propitious shine again;
Like Myra's face appears the vivid scene,
And like her mind, free, open, and serene.

EDWIN.

Diversity.

EXTRACTS.

DR. FRANKLIN'S legacy of 1000 pounds sterling, or 4444 and 44 cents to the corporation of Philadelphia, for the purpose of being loaned out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, at 5 per cent. interest, (which interest was to be placed out continually on the same conditions) on the 31st of December last had *increased* three thousand four hundred and sixty seven dollars and fifty one cents.

From the Guardian.

Predictions and Prophecies by Anna Dorothea *for the year* 1808, *with notes and illustrations by* Isaac Bickerstaff, *Esq.*

1808—*January.*—In this month Bonaparte with his army of "Invincibles" will effect the invasion of England, provided the wind prove favorable for a landing, and the English fleet should at that time be off their guard.—N. B. The new year to commence with the *first day of this month.*—*Bick.*

February.—Many great personages will die in this month, in Europe and America.—Good sleighing in Albany, unless one or two trifling circumstances concur, such as want of snow and soft weather.

March.—St. Patrick's day to fall on the 17th day of this month.—The ice also to break up in the North-river, at Albany, on that *self same day.*—*Note* by I. Bickerstaff, Esq.—This prediction cannot fail, provided there be no hard frost on the night of the 16th of this month, and the wind be not from the N. W.

April.—Old Dorothy pronounces this the 2d spring month, when the snow and frost are about taking leave of this world. Therefore not much snow this month—occasioned also by the *heats* arising from the debates in our Legislature.—Flocks of pigeons and of members of the Legislature to appear about the same time.—*Nota bene. No Election* for Governor this year.—*Bickerstaff*, Esq.

New Arrangements.

THE editor and proprietor of the Balance, has found, upon an accurate calculation, that the present mode of publishing his paper, does not yield him a suitable compensation for the great trouble and expense of prosecuting the work; and as he can discover no good reason why he should furnish his readers with better paper and twice as much matter as other printers, at the same or a less price, he has resolved on the following arrangements.

After the first of January next, the Balance will be printed in a royal quarto form, on paper at least equal, if not superior to that now used. The two outside leaves, or so much of them as is found necessary, will be devoted to advertisements; and the remainder of the paper to literay, political, and miscellaneous matter *(principally if not wholly original)* in as great variety as at present; and as the advertising pages will not be titled or numbered to correspond with the Balance pages, they may be separated before binding, and the latter only preserved.....The price by mail, will be *two dollars* per annum, the subscribers paying the postage. Considering the terms of other papers, of similar stamp and workmanship, this price will be found comparatively low; and we feel a confidence that every subscriber will be satisfied with the new arrangement.

POSTSCRIPT.

The above plan is proposed on the supposition that the editor will be enabled by the punctuality of his patrons, to continue his work after the present volume; and he hopes that he may not be disappointed: But he declares with truth and sincerity, that unless a considerable portion of his demands are settled within the present and ensuing month, he will deem it his duty to relinquish a laborious and profitless task, for one attended with less risk and perplexity, and promising some advantage.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

ANXIOUS to render my services as acceptable and useful to the public as possible, I have made such arrangements as to enable me to devote the whole of my time, in future, to political and literary pursuits. For this purpose, I have formed a copartnership (to commence on the first of January next) with a young gentleman, who is well versed in the concerns of my establishment, and with whose qualifications for business I am well acquainted. Every reader, having a just idea of an editor's duty, must perceive the advantages of this arrangement. I have also concluded to spend a portion of each week, during the sitting of the legislature, at Albany, which, being the seat of government and the most commanding political ground in the state, will afford me an opportunity (exclusive of the attention which I may bestow on a paper in that city) of conveying to my readers, through the medium of the Balance, the earliest and most authentic information relating to the affairs of the state. At this interesting crisis, this must be deemed an important consideration.

Thus far, as respects myself.....and now if my delinquent customers will exert themselves to remove certain *dead weights* which preponderate so much against my interest as almost to make me *kick the beam*, THE BALANCE may still hold its ground.

H. CROSWELL

Balance-Office, Nov. 1807.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:

First Volume...unbound..	$ 2,
Second Volume,	$ 2,50
Third Volume,	$ 2,50
Fourth Volume,	$ 2,50
Fifth Volume,	$ 2,50
The five together,	$ 10

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

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